BURGH COMMERCIAL.

NO. 70 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

Wilson's

Hosiery, Wholesale and Retail.

The New Jackson

If You Want a Good Dinner.

A New Eating Saloon.

The Celebrated Triumph

Harden Tobacco.

A New and Beautiful

Boy Goods at Wholesale.

The Triumph Cook Stove

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Fine Cutlery

Surgeons.

he Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Underground Railroad bill for New York failed in the Senate to-day. The state charity appropriations was reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000 by the Assembly.

Three notorious counterfeiters, named Thomas Scott, Geo. S. Fuller and Harvey Schaaf, whose headquarters were at Trenton, were raised at Newark, New Jersey, yesterday.

At Hollansville, Friday night, James Swayze and Riley Street, of Stanton & Sexton's opera troupe, were stabbed by a man by the name of Smith, or Smith, Jr., for dancing together.

The bill to repeal the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, at Bloomington, Indiana, together with a large amount of the straight-out currency, was killed in the House on Friday. The loss in Boston. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the building by lightning.

Dr. Alexander S. Watting, formerly Health Officer at the port of New York, died Saturday morning.

Austin de Kelly, the noted prize fighter, and William McGinnis, entered the cell office of one of William McGarvey, Baltimore street, New York, Friday morning, robbed him down, and robbed him of two hundred dollars. They were arrested.

Sylvester S. Zarman, Jr., proprietor and editor of the Elmira Daily Advertiser, died Saturday, at Port Jervis, of injuries received at the recent accident on the Erie Railroad at Carr's Rock.

Thomas Dula was hung at Statesville, North Carolina, on Friday, for the murder of Laura Foster, in May, 1866. Over three thousand persons were present.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* has received the following dispatch, dated San Francisco, April 30: "The Democratic Convention to-day instructed its delegates to the National Convention to vote for Governor Haight as California's first choice for the Presidency. Should the advance be made by other States for his nomination, the delegation is instructed to unite with the delegates of Minnesota in urging and demanding his nomination. From here the groundwork plan of paying the National debt is something all Democrats will give support to, and a majority for Pendleton and greenbacks. The Pacific coast is all right for the old Union and the Constitution of our fathers."

Jeff. Davis's bail bond was renewed in Richmond, Saturday. The accused is to appear on such a day of the next term as the Court may hereafter fix. That day will be set by Chief Chase had told him he would be in Richmond to preside at the trial within two days after the impeachment trial was concluded. The bond given has Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gerrit Smith on it for $25,000 each, and the remaining $25,000 is given by citizens of Richmond. The Jefferson will give a grand entertainment in honor of the release of Davis from the parties named. Ex-Senator Bright, of Indiana, was in the court room. General Lee and ex-Secretary of War Bolton were in the city to attend as witnesses. It is thought the trial will take place the last of May.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Mississippi convention Saturday.

The management of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have determined to change the gauge of their road from the broad to the narrow gauge, in order to bring it into closer connection with the majority of Eastern roads. The change will be completed by the first of next December.

The negro waiters of the Nashville hotels have struck for higher wages. There has been no settlement yet. They were getting ten dollars a month. White waiters will probably take their places.

The city of Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, by a handsome majority, voted to subscribe one million dollars to aid in the construction of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. The county through which this road will run abounds in mineral wealth. The route has already been surveyed, and the work will doubtless commence at an early day.

A St. Louis dispatch of Saturday says: A very heavy rain storm occurred here early this morning, since when the weather has been clear and warm. The mercury is now up to 80 degs. in the shade. The storm was also very severe east of here. At Paris, Ill., a man was killed by lightning, and another at Wisconsin. The Kaskaskia river at Shelbyville, Ill., rose twelve feet and carried away part of the railroad track at and near that place, compelling the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company to transfer passengers.

General Schofield has appointed the following municipal officers for Richmond: High Constable, Wm. R. Fail; late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention; City Sergeant, Dr. Chas. S. Wills, a prominent citizen; Inspector of Gas Works, R. Sweetman, who aided the escape of the United States officers from prison during the war, and for Messenger of Council, a negro named John Oliver.

An Augusta, Me., dispatch of Saturday says: For some time past the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has been missing large quantities of copper and brass, and to-day two parties charged with the thefts were brought from Gardiner to Augusta. The amount stolen is large. It is understood that the front against the accused parties is unimpeachable.

A special dispatch from Waxahie, dated April 22, to the San Francisco May 3, states that Governor Hoke had called on the merchants for a voluntary loan of $20,000 to pay the troops and carry on the government, and had received $21,000. Gen. Cravens called a meeting of merchants at his headquarters, and informed them that he must have a loan of $30,000 for the immediate payment of the troops. After two hours debate they had succeeded in raising the amount. Only about $5,000 was contributed by citizens, and four thousand dollars of the above sum was received by Cravens on the 1st, and the balance was to be paid in two weeks. Twenty-five hundred troops entered the city at noon. Many of the Fourth Division are now in garrison here. Gen. Mackenzie issued his first proclamation at Calvert on the 19th, announcing his abandonment of the Constitution, and declaring martial law to prevail. He is being closely pursued by Gen. Throckton, with a cavalry force, with orders to capture, dead or alive, him and all of the State officials, Pendleton, Flanagan and other revolutionists who escaped to the woods. Reports are reported prisoners in the hands of Gen. Lucas. General Cravens had received word of the capture of Mackenzie, and had a brilliant reception as military commander of Northern Texas. He is a military master of strategy. The Fourth Division Number 2 before the gates to receive a surrender.

STATE NEWS.

There are ten millraults and ten chairmakers in Berks county.

The Crawford County Medical Society has instructed their delegates to the State Society to vote in favor of a resolution recognizing by law of a resolution recognizing homeopathic practitioners of medicine.

Almost six hundred permits were issued for new dwellings in Philadelphia last month.

The will of Isaac Easton, an old Quaker resident of Philadelphia, gives to various public charities, and the Philadelphia Female Medical College, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The whole of his fortune, so he died without issue.

The jury in the case of Michael Carey, charged with the murder of Patrick McLaughlin, in Philadelphia, returned a verdict of not guilty on Friday. It was proved that the latter was struck by Carey, and refused Mr. Carey admission to the house.

The Building Association of Germantown have purchased ten acres of land adjoining the borough, with a view of erecting dwellings thereon for the accommodation of the increasing population.

Dr. Curwen, of the State Lunatic Hospital, has started on his tour of inspection to select a site for a new hospital.

Jacob Bowman has been elected President of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, in place of Christopher Hager, deceased.

The Franklin Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Jennings, Stevenson & Shriver, in Harrisburg, together with the foundry and pattern shops, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, the work of an incendiary. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000. The Franklin Works employed about 150 hands, and will be rebuilt.

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A number of horses have arrived at Nashville from Memphis, to participate in the spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association, which will be held this week, commencing on Wednesday and continuing four days. Several more are expected to-day. The stables already on grounds are filled, and the balance are occupying tents. The stables already on grounds are filled, and the balance are occupying tents. The entries for the Fourth Division are now in garrison here. Gen. Mackenzie issued his first proclamation at Calvert on the 19th, announcing his abandonment of the Constitution, and declaring martial law to prevail. He is being closely pursued by Gen. Throckton, with a cavalry force, with orders to capture, dead or alive, him and all of the State officials, Pendleton, Flanagan and other revolutionists who escaped to the woods. Reports are reported prisoners in the hands of Gen. Lucas. General Cravens had received word of the capture of Mackenzie, and had a brilliant reception as military commander of Northern Texas. He is a military master of strategy. The Fourth Division Number 2 before the gates to receive a surrender.

BY MAILS.

The amount of coin in Treasury will be stated as exceeding $90,000,000, and the amount of currency $30,000,000. During the month several millions of gold were sold, so the amount on hand was larger than the reasonable of the department required.

The Springfield (Illinois) *Republican* announces that Wade Hampton, late of South Carolina, is employed in that city as a day laborer. The *Republican* adds: "Mr. Hampton has a quiet manner and appearance, and was not, so far as we have heard, known as a Confederate general."

The present mineral state of Louisiana has afforded scope for an economical invention in Paris. A new bonnet is now offered for three francs equivalent to three cents. It is composed of thin, pliable strips of wood, ornamented like a net. The bonnets are filled with very narrow ribbon. Of course the millinery are as anxious as ever.

An Indian little, a book which it is said no living man can read—the hotter savage not being of a literary turn of mind, was sold yesterday in New York, for eleven hundred and fifty dollars. Perhaps this handsome result may induce some of our young authors to publish their works in Indian. The fact that no body could read them, would be rather in favor of the writers.

The obedient Romeo, on exhibition at the European Circus, in New York, broke from his fastenings Friday, killed a dog, and was only brought to terms when he received a bullet in his eye, completely disabling him, as the other was shot and blind. Romeo's career is regarded as the largest combined in the country.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1868. NO. 199.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Conclusion of Mr. Stanbery's Speech.

Disgraceful Scene in the House.

Donnelly and Washburne Exchange Personalities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1868.

On the opening of the Senate, Mr. Stanbery resumed his argument, speaking without his notes, and with considerable strength, but in a very short time he became exhausted, and his Secretary read from the printed copy until he reached the peroration, when Mr. Stanbery had gained sufficient strength to take the floor and deliver it himself. He appealed to Senators not to be influenced by the fear that if the President was acquitted he would do acts which would cause trouble. He could assure Senators that nothing of that kind would take place. He closed as follows:

"You, Senators, I have seen that man tried as few have been tried. I have seen his confidence almost. I have seen him endure, day after day, prosecutions such as few men have ever been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come, and when it did come my only wonder was that it had been so long delayed. You Senators, with all his faults, the President has been more shined against than sinning. Fear not then to acquit him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands as it was in the hands of Washington. But if, Senators, you condemn him; if you strip him of the robes of office; if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of your power—mark the prophecy. The strong arm of the people will be stayed by him. They will find a way to raise him from any depths to which you may consign him, and we shall live to see him enthroned and he hear the majestic voice of the people, 'Well done, faithful servant, you shall have your reward.' Now, if Senators, as I cannot believe, but as it has been hellish said with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed, and the doom of the President sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber. Not here where our Camillus in the hour of our greatest peril might find rest and behold the ruins of the Republic not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution, not in this chamber, whose walls echo with that solemn voice that in the face of evil dangers inspired hope and courage, and in many a despairing heart, strung us on as with an iron sinew. No, not here, fresh are within the forlorn and ghastliest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters. There over the altar and immolate the victim."

Much that Mr. Stanbery said displeased Senators, and on the whole that part of the speech followed to-day has had a very unfavorable effect upon the cause.

Examination and Recommendation.

An extraordinary scene occurred this afternoon in the House. After the matters from the Senate—namely, on the resolution of Mr. Stanbery's argument, Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the Clerk's desk a letter signed by Elias B. Washburne, published in the St. Paul *Press*, in which he then proceeded to reply in a speech of over an hour's length. The speech and Mr. Washburne's letter were both read. Mr. Washburne's letter refers to a complaint made by Donnelly against him for objecting to the introduction of some bills and in reply to the sentence Donnelly of venality and corruption, denounces him as having run away from Philadelphia to escape criminal charges, and with having changed his name and turned up as an office beggar in Minnesota. It makes other serious accusations against Donnelly throughout of the letter and ends in his name.

Mr. Donnelly began by saying that the letter then written by a fellow member of this House concerning him, and published in an influential paper in his district, contained no less than twenty-seven distinct and separate falsehoods. To these he proceeded to reply in order. He read the words concerning the bills in dispute; produced certificates from Postmaster King, of the House, and others, as to his actions; denied the charges concerning his solicitations, and read a letter from John Brewster, of Philadelphia, under whom he studied and practiced law, as to his career in that city, and the circumstances of his leaving it. In this manner he went over and replied to the charges of Mr. Washburne, and he gave an exceedingly bitter and personal onslaught on him. He said the motive of this assault was to break him down in his district, and so make room for Washburne's brother who lived there and was anxious to come to Congress. Every member of that family considered he had an undisputable right to office in some way all of the Government. Every boy of the family when born was franked M. C. across its shoulders, and the great grief of the family was that the shoulders of none of them had been found broad enough to hold that more desirable frank U. S. A. This particular Washburne was trying to persuade the country that he ran the Grant machine, and while he turned the crank he wanted to have it known that the family mounted on top to serve as little cranks to assist in the pranks. It was true he and Grant had lived in the same town, but that was only to be accounted for on the philosophical doctrine of the theory of compensation. Galena had been afflicted for many years with so much shame and dishonor in having Washburne live there that Providence in order to compensate it for this disgrace was compelled to give it as great a man as Gen. Grant to restore the balance. He described Washburne's appearance in Minnesota with Grant, and said whenever the crowd cheered for Grant, Washburne appeared with his hand on his bosom and bowed his heartfelt acknowledgments; that finally the crowds were so bewildered they supposed the fussy, pretentious person who was always putting himself forward must be Grant, and that the retiring, modest person in the corner who never said anything and he some unknown individual who was accompanying him. He did not know Grant personally, but he did and knew Grant family became disgusted, and declared that Washburne acted as if he owned Ulysses. But there was one thing certain, he didn't own him. Washburne's idea that he managed Grant was like the idea of the dog's tail—that the dog didn't wag it, but it wagged the dog. Washburne was hoping to get into power by clinging to Grant's coattails, but he would come out as the man did who wanted in the old story to get into heaven by clinging to the priest's coat tail, the priest beat them all by wearing a monkey jacket, and when they got into heaven, the Washburne would find that he'd worn a monkey jacket.

Meantime this Washburne, by patient office-seeking, had contrived to push into some minority, but like the monkey the higher he climbed the more he showed his tail. Mr. Washburne had covered him with filth and slime, and right out, but he, (Donnelly) had never put his hand into the man's vocals, but had shown the nature of his bite; he had analyzed the contents of his stomach and shown its peristaltic action, and exhibited the whole thing to the House.

The above sentences give but a faint idea of the nature of the speech, which lasted nearly an hour and a half, and parts of which, although delivered in the presence of a good many ladies in the galleries, were unfit for publication. Donnelly spoke with great vehemence and commanded the closest attention of the House. He was repeatedly called out of order by the Speaker, who pronounced the language unworthy of a deliberative body, but Mr. Washburne each time rose and requested that the party from Minnesota be permitted to say whatever he pleased. Many of his assertions and rough remarks about Washburne were drive and caused prolonged peals of laughter.

Mr. Washburne spoke but a very few moments in reply. He didn't rise for any personal explanation. He had never made one in the fourteen years of his Congressional career, and he didn't think it very probable that he ever would. But if he ever should do so, it would not be to take any notice whatever of a man whose hands were reeking with fraud and corruption, whose career was full of venality; a man who was a criminal, who had been forced to leave his native city under disgraceful circumstances, who one word was worthless; who betrayed his friends and his enemies alike; who had deserted every honorable cause with which he had ever been connected, had changed his his name, abandoned his religion, and disowned his God. He had only to say that the letter which the party from Minnesota had caused to be read had gone upon the records; that it was there to remain forever; that every word contained in it was true, and that the member could never more escape from the infamy of the charges it contained.

Mr. Washburne was also called to order, and Mr. Winslow, of Minn., demanded that his words be taken down and reported from the Clerk's desk, but he afterwards withdrew his objection, and gave notice that whenever this business should be in order, he would introduce a resolution on the subject.

The affair is the subject of universal comment to-night, and both sides have warm partisans. Some propose a committee of investigation, and others a resolution of censure. The President's friends say that they regret that Mr. Evarts closed his speech so soon, as he would have had another beautiful specimen of Congressional ideas of the propriety of speech, with which to illustrate his arguments on the tenth article.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1868.

SENATE.

On the assembling of the impeachment court to-day, Mr. Stanbery resumed the floor, introducing the following resolution, which was read: Resolved, That the House of Representatives having by the constitutional power of impeachment exhibited to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and the Senate having duly organized and taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws in the premises, and having proceeded to the examination of the parties and the witnesses, and to the consideration of the articles, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, and the defence made thereto, and the Senate having heard the arguments of counsel for the respective parties thereon, and the House of Representatives having been informed thereof by the Managers on the part of the House, it is ordered that the Senate do now proceed to pronounce judgment upon the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives thereof, and that the Managers on the part of the House be notified to attend the Senate for the purpose of receiving judgment in the premises.

Mr. Stanbery then resumed his argument, which was listened to with the most profound attention by the crowded audience. He spoke for about two hours, and was frequently applauded by the spectators in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a resolution, which was referred, relating to the General Orders to be issued by the General of the Army, in relation to the duties of officers and soldiers in the execution of the Reconstruction acts.

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Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, rose to a question of privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk a letter signed by Elias B. Washburne, published in the St. Paul *Press*, in which he proceeded to reply in a speech of over an hour's length. The speech and Mr. Washburne's letter were both read. Mr. Washburne's letter refers to a complaint made by Donnelly against him for objecting to the introduction of some bills and in reply to the sentence Donnelly of venality and corruption, denounces him as having run away from Philadelphia to escape criminal charges, and with having changed his name and turned up as an office beggar in Minnesota. It makes other serious accusations against Donnelly throughout of the letter and ends in his name.

Mr. Donnelly began by saying that the letter then written by a fellow member of this House concerning him, and published in an influential paper in his district, contained no less than twenty-seven distinct and separate falsehoods. To these he proceeded to reply in order. He read the words concerning the bills in dispute; produced certificates from Postmaster King, of the House, and others, as to his actions; denied the charges concerning his solicitations, and read a letter from John Brewster, of Philadelphia, under whom he studied and practiced law, as to his career in that city, and the circumstances of his leaving it. In this manner he went over and replied to the charges of Mr. Washburne, and he gave an exceedingly bitter and personal onslaught on him. He said the motive of this assault was to break him down in his district, and so make room for Washburne's brother who lived there and was anxious to come to Congress. Every member of that family considered he had an undisputable right to office in some way all of the Government. Every boy of the family when born was franked M. C. across its shoulders, and the great grief of the family was that the shoulders of none of them had been found broad enough to hold that more desirable frank U. S. A. This particular Washburne was trying to persuade the country that he ran the Grant machine, and while he turned the crank he wanted to have it known that the family mounted on top to serve as little cranks to assist in the pranks. It was true he and Grant had lived in the same town, but that was only to be accounted for on the philosophical doctrine of the theory of compensation. Galena had been afflicted for many years with so much shame and dishonor in having Washburne live there that Providence in order to compensate it for this disgrace was compelled to give it as great a man as Gen. Grant to restore the balance. He described Washburne's appearance in Minnesota with Grant, and said whenever the crowd cheered for Grant, Washburne appeared with his hand on his bosom and bowed his heartfelt acknowledgments; that finally the crowds were so bewildered they supposed the fussy, pretentious person who was always putting himself forward must be Grant, and that the retiring, modest person in the corner who never said anything and he some unknown individual who was accompanying him. He did not know Grant personally, but he did and knew Grant family became disgusted, and declared that Washburne acted as if he owned Ulysses. But there was one thing certain, he didn't own him. Washburne's idea that he managed Grant was like the idea of the dog's tail—that the dog didn't wag it, but it wagged the dog. Washburne was hoping to get into power by clinging to Grant's coattails, but he would come out as the man did who wanted in the old story to get into heaven by clinging to the priest's coat tail, the priest beat them all by wearing a monkey jacket, and when they got into heaven, the Washburne would find that he'd worn a monkey jacket.

Meantime this Washburne, by patient office-seeking, had contrived to push into some minority, but like the monkey the higher he climbed the more he showed his tail. Mr. Washburne had covered him with filth and slime, and right out, but he, (Donnelly) had never put his hand into the man's vocals, but had shown the nature of his bite; he had analyzed the contents of his stomach and shown its peristaltic action, and exhibited the whole thing to the House.

The above sentences give but a faint idea of the nature of the speech, which lasted nearly an hour and a half, and parts of which, although delivered in the presence of a good many ladies in the galleries, were unfit for publication. Donnelly spoke with great vehemence and commanded the closest attention of the House. He was repeatedly called out of order by the Speaker, who pronounced the language unworthy of a deliberative body, but Mr. Washburne each time rose and requested that the party from Minnesota be permitted to say whatever he pleased. Many of his assertions and rough remarks about Washburne were drive and caused prolonged peals of laughter.

Mr. Washburne spoke but a very few moments in reply. He didn't rise for any personal explanation. He had never made one in the fourteen years of his Congressional career, and he didn't think it very probable that he ever would. But if he ever should do so, it would not be to take any notice whatever of a man whose hands were reeking with fraud and corruption, whose career was full of venality; a man who was a criminal, who had been forced to leave his native city under disgraceful circumstances, who one word was worthless; who betrayed his friends and his enemies alike; who had deserted every honorable cause with which he had ever been connected, had changed his his name, abandoned his religion, and disowned his God. He had only to say that the letter which the party from Minnesota had caused to be read had gone upon the records; that it was there to remain forever; that every word contained in it was true, and that the member could never more escape from the infamy of the charges it contained.

Mr. Washburne was also called to order, and Mr. Winslow, of Minn., demanded that his words be taken down and reported from the Clerk's desk, but he afterwards withdrew his objection, and gave notice that whenever this business should be in order, he would introduce a resolution on the subject.

The affair is the subject of universal comment to-night, and both sides have warm partisans. Some propose a committee of investigation, and others a resolution of censure. The President's friends say that they regret that Mr. Evarts closed his speech so soon, as he would have had another beautiful specimen of Congressional ideas of the propriety of speech, with which to illustrate his arguments on the tenth article.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Question of Admitting Delegates of Mission Conferences.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The Conference assembled at nine o'clock this morning. Bishop Simpson in the Chair, and was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. T. M. Hudson, of Pittsburgh. The journal of yesterday's session was read. The Committee on Episcopacy announced their organization by the election of Rev. Dr. Trimble Chairman, and Rev. J. W. Lindsey, Secretary. The Committee on Itinerancy also reported the election of Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck Chairman, Rev. Dr. Nesbit, Secretary, and Rev. J. Creal, Engrossing Clerk.

Rev. Dr. Eddy asked a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the colonization plan was referred back to the Committee on Boundaries, and the appointment of a special committee.

This resolution elicited considerable discussion, in which Drs. Eddy, Haven and others participated, and which developed a decided opposition to the Colonization Society's objects and methods. The motion was tabled by a vote of 130 to 100. Dr. Eddy gave notice of business, being the presentation of memorials, petitions and appeals. The Secretary called the roll of Conferences, and the following petitions were presented, mostly in favor of lay delegations, the delegations of Annual Conferences, and the Presiding Eldership.

Rev. Dr. Eddy moved that the Secretary be ordered to insert the Washington and Delaware Conferences in the list of Conferences. As these two Conferences are composed wholly of colored members and people, the motion provoked some discussion.

The Secretary, Rev. Harrison, explained the omission, stating that these two Conferences were considered Mission Churches, and which were not entitled to representation by delegates.

Rev. J. J. Beck, D. D., of Troy, New York, opposed the motion. As the two Conferences referred to were not entitled to representation by delegates, he thought their names should not be entered on the roll, without determining their status for the present.

Dr. W. H. Ferris, of New York, moved the previous question for the purpose of referring the matter to the Committee on the Credentials of Representatives of Mission Conferences.

Dr. Eddy resisted this disposition of his motion in earnest words, claiming that the Conference was fully competent to admit these two colored Conferences to all the privileges of the Church, and he do the same.

Rev. Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, thought it impossible legally to admit these bodies at present, though he favored their coming in as soon as it could be done in accordance with the discipline.

Rev. Dr. Foster rose to a point of order. He stated his point to be that on his motion yesterday the whole subject of the relation of mission conferences was referred to the special committee, and that, therefore, this whole discussion was out of order. The point was overruled by the Chair.

Co-education of the Sexes.

Appehension is felt and expressed that character will deteriorate on one side or on the other; that young men will become frivolous or effeminate, and young women coarse and masculine. The more prevalent opinion seems to be that, while the arrangement may be desirable in its effect on young men, it will damaging to young women. That young men should become talking or effeminate, lose their manly attributes and character, from proper associations with cultivated young women, is antecedently improbable, and false in fact. It is the natural atmosphere for the development of the higher qualities of manhood—magnanimity, generosity, courage, the real body or strength of character. The natural man is kept subordinate, in the prevalence of these high qualities. We have found it the surest way to make men of boys, and gentlemen of rowdies. It must be a very poor specimen of masculine human nature that is not helped by the association, and a very poor specimen of a woman that does not prove a helper. In my judgment, as the result of experience, the chances are better even for the poor specimen. But, on the other hand, are not womanly delicacy and refinement, of character endangered? Will not the young woman, pursuing her studies with young men, take on their manners and aspirations and aims, and be turned aside from the true ideal of womanly life and character? The thing is scarcely conceivable. The natural response of women to the exhibition of manly traits is in unmerited qualities of gentleness, purity and grace. It might better be questioned whether the finer shadings of feminine character can be developed without this natural stimulus. Can a woman become as pure, as gentle, as modest, as womanly, take her apart from well constituted society, and train her in isolation to a disgust for men, and a morbid self-reliance. You will probably say—true. In your case it is—but it is the only absence of success.—*American Journal of Education.*

A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., late editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, is named in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of West Virginia.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has granted a writ of supersedeas in the Andrews contempt case, and ordered Judge Hunter to send up the papers in the case.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Revolution in Candia.

THE CRETANS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Disraeli Tenders His Resignation.

An Address to the Queen Probable.

Death of Ambassador Cruvelli.

Candia.

TRIESTE, May 1, via London, May 1.—Papers received here from Athens are filled with war news from Candia. They report that a battle took place on the 14th of April, between the Cretes and Turks, which lasted all day. The battle field was near Apocoron. The insurgents claim a victory. Conflicts are also reported to have taken place on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 16th of April. The Turks, it is said, have committed great outrages. Steamers are still plying between the main land and the island, carrying ammunition and provisions to the heroic Cretans.

Resignation Tendered.

LONDON, May 3.—It is said Prime Minister Disraeli tendered his resignation to-day, but it was not accepted. Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, will move to suspend all orders and take up the resolutions introduced by him in reference to the Irish church. If the resolutions are carried, it is said an address to the Queen will follow.

Russian Ambassador to Paris.

PARIS, May 3.—M. Shackleburg has been appointed Ambassador to represent the Russian Government at Paris, vice Baron Budberg, resigned.

Death of Cruvelli.

LONDON, May 3. A dispatch states that M. Cruvelli, Austrian Ambassador at Rome, died in that city yesterday.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Collision of Freight Trains---Engineer Killed---Coal Shipments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, May 2, 1868.

Two freight trains collided early this morning near Manitua station, on the Cleveland and Mahoning road, killing George P. Smith, an engineer, and burning up ten cars of oil. The accident was caused by the brakeman not properly flagging the approaching train.

During the month of April there was shipped from this place over twenty-five thousand tons of coal, and as much more consumed in the manufacture iron works here.

OHIO NEWS.

There was paid on the debt during the month of April thirty-nine thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty cents.

The certificate of incorporation of the Trumbull Gas and Mining Company was filed at the Secretary of State's office, April 30. The capital is $100,000, shares $1,000 each.

The Legislature is expected to adjourn a week from this time. The Democrats will have control of the State and of the Treasurer and Auditor's offices. The following are the names of the Democratic candidates: James Wilson, Jr., Hocking; Michael Oswalt, Clinton Rayer, Miami; Enoch and Charles A. Cook.

During the month of April, Governor Hayes appointed the following Ohio citizens of Cincinnati, Notaries Public: Messrs. Jos. Longworth, New Orleans; Jas. Prof. S. Smith, New York; Robert T. Jenkins,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the extensive circle on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Bee, &c., and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is either five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In clubs of twenty the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 25 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

GENERAL W. W. IRWIN, State Treasurer elect, will assume the duties of his office, at Harrisburg, to-day.

THE Republican State Committee, as announced by Gen. TODD, President of the late State Convention, will be found in this paper. The selection of Hon. GEORGE A. GROSS for the Chairmanship, we regard as peculiarly fortunate. Mr. GROSS is an energetic worker, thoroughly acquainted with every part of the State, and a good organizer. The selections from Allegheny are well known and capable Republicans, and altogether the Committee embraces a large share of working capacity.

MR. STANBERY has, by the assistance of his clerk, concluded his argument, for the defence. Manager BINGHAM, unless some unforeseen interruption takes place, will commence the concluding speech to-day. He has the week before him, but it is not expected that he will use up more than three days, and we may safely count on the remainder of the week being consumed in the disposition of motions, new rules and various propositions, so that if the case goes to the Senate for final consideration by the first of next week, it will be as early as can be expected. We therefore begin to perceive how it may happen that the Chicago Convention will meet before the verdict is rendered.

IT is stated that at the late election in Georgia forty-five thousand white men voted the Republican ticket and fifteen thousand colored men voted with the Democrats. With such a division of the voting population the Republican majority in the State is in the neighborhood of ten thousand; four of the seven Congressmen are Republicans; both branches of the Legislature are Republican, which insures two Republican United States Senators; and the Constitution is adopted by a large majority. With such a result, we cannot regret the mixed character of the vote. It disposes of the cry of a war of races and negro domination. In every light the result is a wholesome one.

The Philadelphia *Age*, the Democratic organ, "fizzes up" spiritually at the Manhattan Club, New York, on account of the ostentatious manner they have undertaken front out the work of the National Convention. The Club have given notice that they will take almost any one except PRESIDENT JOHNSON, whereat the *Age* gives them to understand that "Pennsylvania intends to be consulted in this matter," and that as she has "over one-fourth of the votes in the electoral college," she does not intend to take a place below that to which her strength entitles her. The *Age* snubs the Manhattans after the following fashion:

> IN 1864, in New York, still in the throes of good and evil consequences of the war, the Democratic party presented common sense as one of their cardinal principles. Mr. Seymour was the exponent of that principle. The Manhattan Club, of New York, was then in the ascendant. It is the same club which has just declared against Mr. Seymour. Is it because Mr. Seymour has ceased to be a Democrat, or because the Democracy of New York has ceased to be Democratic?

THE SCRAMBLE.

Certain Republican leaders, in a small way, from nearly every quarter, are reported as being in Washington arranging for the division of the spoils which are to be at the disposal of Mr. WADE, when Mr. JOHNSON is ousted. And we are furthermore told that whatever doubts exist concerning the verdict arise mainly from conjectures about future preferment and the offices generally. Now we can readily understand how that all this must necessarily operate on the minds of Senators and remember them reluctant to promote the schemes of those who are engaged in this unseemly business; and we undertake to say that if anything could reconcile the Republican masses to a verdict of acquittal it would be the discomfiture that would ensue to these cormorants.

We are glad to have the assurance that Mr. WADE realizes the impropriety of this scramble, if he becomes President in no way can he elevate himself in public estimation so much as by turning his back on the crazy of office-seekers who have invaded the capital. He should select those only who have more concern for the country than the offices. If impeachment fail, or if the President is disposed and the country realizes not all the advantages expected from the placing of the government fully in the hands of the Republican party, it will be chiefly because a great duty degenerated into a disgraceful scramble for office. We believe that in twenty days Mr. WADE will be President. Nothing would rejoice the Republican masses, with whom he is deservedly a great favorite, so much as to know that he is fully alive to the importance of putting his foot down in opposition to the schemes of those whose selfishness has led them to Washington, and who, if suffered to carry their points, will prove a dead weight on the administration and the Republican party.

FEEDING AN ENEMY.

For many years in the State of New York the Roman Catholics have received the lion's share of the appropriations from the public Treasury, so that much feeling has been created in the minds of the people. But this year this sort of thing has been carried to an unheard-of extent; and already is realized the force of the remark of an Italian paper, that "the Roman Court soon expect to control the American Republic," the "city of New York being even now governed, in fact, by the Roman Court, through the cunning of the Papal Hierarchy, and their universal subjection of religious interests to those which are political and ecclesiastical." The appropriation bill pending, and likely to pass—and, we hope, encounter the Governor's veto—seems to have been framed under influences and for objects here foreshadowed. Although New York has an unequaled free school system, the Roman Catholics refusing to recognize it, and denouncing it as heretical, continue to get their arms elbow deep into the public Treasury for the support of their denominational schools and the Romish Church. The bill appears to have been framed, as much as anything, to give something to nearly every Roman Catholic institution in the state, while there is a corresponding omission from the list of Protestant or of lefty non-sectarian institutions,—and this, too, when the state is carrying on extensive public works, and when the utmost economy was due. It only remains to be stated that the Legislature is Democratic in both branches, pledged to retrenchment and economy. We should judge that not less than a quarter, and probably as much as half a million of dollars, if the bill become a law, will be given to a power decidedly antagonistic to free education and Republican institutions. In view of this outrage, public meetings are being held in New York to protest against its consummation, and the *Tribune* remarks concerning it as follows:

> The audacity of these appropriations for educating Romanist men with armed universal suprem[acy] in the hands and time of thousands of children in the [illegible] and ignorance of Christ, and their common school education—and the State shall allow a secondary education but not religious instruction.

"Specimen Brick."

We were shown on Saturday what to us in these days looked like a curiosity, in the shape of a brick. It showed unmistakable evidence on first sight of not having emanated from the machine of either the Sweet's or Gough's patents, having none of the sharp defined angles of their production, though giving evidence of great solidity. The makers of it were determined it should tell its own tale, and accordingly gave its weight to the 100th part of an ounce—the thinness of it, component parts and its regular market value. As confirmation of the statement the government has stepped in and placed its vouchers in the shape of an "Internal Revenue" brand upon it. This, of course, is good authority, but for building purposes we did not like to enter into a calculation of what it would cost to build a house of such materials, when we learned that each brick of the dimensions shown was worth about four thousand two hundred dollars in legal tender. We learn, however, that this specimen is not, as we had supposed, for building purposes, but has been forwarded by Mr. JOHN BRICKELL, manager of the Pittsburgh and Tuba River Mining Company, in California, as the first fruits of an investment made some two years since by some of our prominent men, and they are now rewarded by a continuance of regular periods of such remittances. This "brick" may be seen for a short time at the office of the Treasurer of the Company (Capt. Caughey & Co.), where we have no hesitation in saying that if they are realizations of the COMMERCIAL, they will be allowed to handle it without suspecting any confidence game.

The Unreconstructed States.

The Southern States which have not yet held elections on the ratification of the new constitutions, under the reconstruction laws, are Virginia, Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Virginia completed her constitution, and her convention adjourned on Friday night, April 17. The election for its ratification has not yet been ordered.

Florida has completed her constitution, and the Republicans have nominated the following ticket: For Governor, HARRISON REED, of Duval county; for lieutenant governor, William H. GLEASON, of Dade county; for member of Congress, CHARLES M. HAMILTON, of Jackson county. The election takes place on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in June.

In Mississippi the convention is still in session, and the constitution is not yet completed.

Texas is very far behind in the work of reconstruction. But election for a convention has been held, resulting favorably, but no order for the call has been issued fixing the time for the assembling of that body.

Impeachment Items.

Speculation as to the conflict continues unabated. Considerable betting is said to be going on in Washington, with the odds against the President, and perhaps as much doubt as ever. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 28th ult., says:

> We have left nine Senators, concerning whom, as we have before said, there is a doubt. Of these five are Democrats, and three Republicans classed as conservatives. Of the latter, two have declared their intention to vote for conviction, and the third, Mr. Grimes, is very ill and cannot be present. Of the Democratic party, two have announced their intention to vote for conviction, and three for acquittal. Of the remaining two, one is very ill and cannot be present, and the other, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, has not declared himself. Of the seven Senators who have declared their votes, four have indicated sufficiently the views they will take upon the question of excuse or failure to be present at the trial. Of the remaining three, one is Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, another Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, and the third Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire. Mr. Hendricks, though he has not declared himself, has been understood to be in favor of conviction, and Mr. Fowler has been understood to be in favor of acquittal. Mr. Patterson has been understood to be in favor of conviction, but has not declared himself.

Comments, of which it was predicted that it would be incapable of producing breadstuffs in support even a small population, is taking a leading position as an agricultural State. Last year the value of the leading agricultural products of the State was about $30,000,000. But the returns for the present year are likely to show an large increase, for we are assured that a total of from 150,000 to 200,000 additional acres have been devoted to wheat this year, which will insure a surplus of not less than 17,000,000 bushels for exportation. The increase is not large in proportion than that which took place in Oregon. The yield of that State in 1867 was 15,000,000 sacks of wheat valued at $30,000,000, against 4,500,000 sacks in 1864 valued at $7,200,000. There we have a single agricultural product more than quadrupled in a brief period of three years.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, infamously free trade, has been disturbed by the report that M. WARD, of Detroit, a famous tariff man, stands a chance of being the Secretary of the Treasury in the Wade Cabinet, and by the remark of Mr. PETER COOPER, that he had "reason to know that Mr. WADE is a Protectionist and will give his attention to the question as soon as possible after entering the White House." We doubt if Mr. WADE has made any very direct promises or that such will come of this—since the tariff question must be decided by Congress—if he be his, but we can imagine how important it would be to have a thorough friend to Protection, President.

THE *Independent* pays its compliments in "J. S. P." of the *Tribune*, and concludes by saying:

> J. S. P., therefore, has our answer, in unreconstructed language, to his question in relation to the conviction or acquittal of the President. If there are enough Senators who believe that the President is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors to convict him, they should do it, though the House of Representatives should refuse to impeach. If there are enough Senators who believe that the President is not guilty, they should acquit him, though the House of Representatives should impeach. In no instance do we propose Presidential candidates, and would decline the nomination if placed in the field.

THE *Tribune* confesses the remark that the "conner Mr. Chase comes taking position with editors and others, and carping on newspaper correspondents with them, the better it will be for his own reputation and the dignity of the office which he holds."

THE movement for changing the time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention to early in June is likely to prove successful. Says the Washington *Star*: It is probable that a Congressional caucus of all the democratic members will shortly be called for the purpose of making the said request. The feeling appears to be unanimous that the day of meeting now fixed is too far distant, and that the political necessities and welfare of the party require an earlier period for the declaration of principles and nomination of candidates.

IT seems to be undeniably true that in spite of the admonitions of sharp experience, many people of the South will be worse off as to pretty nearly everything requisite for the support of the ruinous population. The white population will not work and the blacks are not industrious. Everything is disorganized and disorganizing, socially and financially; and if the conditions of the North are not required to supply the necessities of extensive regions before the year is through, it will be because some unknown agency supplies that for which man has made no provision.

THE Washington *Republic* to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Leading men of the nation, now in this city—members of Congress and others—confidently express the belief that Secretary MCCULLOCH has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors that render him liable to and deserving of impeachment. I am informed, upon the very best authority, that articles would have been preferred against him before this time, had not the Presidential impeachment case interposed to absorb the attention and time of Congress."

THE New York *Citizen* says it is reported on good authority "that Mr. Charles Dickens has gone back to England a little more bitterly prejudiced against American institutions, and with a feeling of more repugnant contempt for American men and women than he had when quitting our shores on the occasion of his first memorable visit. Whereat the journalists who recently feasted and fattened him are in grief."

WHAT is it—Democrat or Copperhead—that is the matter with a certain portion of the Democratic party? Is it the old disease, which has been so long prevalent in the party, manifesting itself in the form of the Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday morning, some how worked up a condition of mind in which he attempted to read the Republican party out of the union of the States?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CAN any one tell us what "previous notice" this is that is found in such a question?

MR. EVARTS spoke in all nearly fourteen hours, and failed to say all he intended. The time was distilled into about two days. The conclusion, says the New York *Times* dispatch, although very elegant in diction and impressive in oratory, was too long and too finely drawn to produce much effect.

FRUIT AND GRAIN PROSPECT.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
GREEN TOWNSHIP, BEAVER CO., PA., April 30.

Having been around considerable in this and other townships, I find that owing to the very favorable fall and winter, and the extraordinary amount of grain sown, our prospect for a large crop this harvest is unusually good. Fruit trees of all kinds are very prolific in fruit buds, which as yet are unhjured by frost.

FAIR, N——.

The Belmont, Ohio, *Chronicle* says: The peaches, pears and early cherries are coming out in bloom, and in appearance look very encouraging. It may be that they have been injured by the late heavy freezes, but there is nothing in their appearance to indicate it.

The Salem, Ohio, *Republican* says: According to the experience of old men, the next season will be a good one for fruit. When the snows of March cluster to the trees, it is a sure indication of a fruitful year. We have certainly had such stormy times lately.

The prospect for a good crop of peaches the coming season is said to be quite good along the Delaware. In low situations the trees have been somewhat injured by the cold weather, but on the high ground they have sustained little damage.

The Winona, Minnesota, *Republican* says: Intelligence from all portions of southern Minnesota, is of the most cheering character regarding farming operations and the forwardness of spring work. Many farmers having completed sowing their crops, are now taking advantage of the high price of wheat to dispose of their surplus grain. From Mr. Schriber, who is engaged in general merchandise at Lewiston, we learn that some three hundred bushels of wheat were sold at that station on Saturday, bringing $1 90 for strictly number one. Here, as will be seen by market reports, the same quality commands $2 00, which will undoubtedly cause a lively business in warehouse receipts—many farmers holding receipts for wheat stored during the winter—and also the moving forward of their surplus grain, of which there is a large amount yet in the country—as fast as their seeding operations will permit.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Stands of Hancock claim that he will get fourteen Southern States in Convention, and Indiana and Pennsylvania to begin with, and that New York will come in at the right time to give him the nomination.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is gratified to note the large colored vote the conservative ticket in Georgia received. A good many colored men in North and South Carolina, as well as in Louisiana, have also sided with their own people. Georgia, however, is ahead in colored conservatives. There seems to be something of organization among them also, and they show a determination to exercise the right of franchise regardless of radical threats. The *Picayune* regards this conversion to conservatism as one of the most marked the most encouraging signs of the times in the unfortunate South.

According to the New York *Times*, Charles Francis Adams is the coming man for the Presidency with the Democrats. His nomination, it is observed, "would imply a complete reversion in the organized action of the party itself." But, says the *Times*, whether the mass of the party is ready for such a revolution or not, is fairly open to doubt. Concerning the position of the Republicans, the *Times* remarks:

> The Republican party has a great deal to do before the coming Democratic convention meets. Its platform of principles should be made, and its candidates should be selected. Both of these things ought to be done at once, and not left to the last moment. The New York platform is very well, but will no doubt require some modification. The nomination of Mr. Chase would be a strong one, but not unobjectionable. Some other name should be found.

The New York *Herald* says that just for the fun of the thing, make a new Cabinet every day. Friday it announced the following, chiefly noticeable for its preposterousness in most respects:

> Secretary of State—Horace Greeley, New York.
> Secretary of the Treasury—E. B. Ward, Michigan.
> War—George H. Thomas, Virginia.
> Navy—Admiral Farragut, New York.
> Interior—Reverdy Johnson, Maryland.
> Postmaster-General—H. Winter Davis, Maryland.
> Attorney-General—Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts.

The *Sun*, with better sense, remarks that Mr. Stanton has a wish to go to England and that in this he may be gratified.

Judge Addison Gardiner, of Monroe county, New York, has been added to the list of Democratic Presidential candidates. The Rochester *Democrat and Union* is very much such a man as Mr. Wade, from which it is to be inferred that he would not make a good candidate for the Democratic party.

School Districts Authorized to Borrow Money.

The total amount of money authorized by the late Legislature to be borrowed for building purposes was $200,000. Among the districts authorized to borrow are the following:

County.	Township.	Amount.
Adams	Mount Pleasant	$ 2,000
Allegheny	Pine	10,000
"	Collier	5,000
"	Moon	5,000
"	Crafton	5,000
"	Ross	5,000
Beaver	Beaver	5,000
Bedford	Bedford	5,000
Berks	Reading	10,000
Blair	Hollidaysburg	5,000
Bucks	Bristol	5,000
Butler	Butler	5,000
Cambria	Johnstown	5,000
Carbon	Mauch Chunk	5,000
Centre	Bellefonte	5,000
Chester	West Chester	5,000
Clarion	Clarion	5,000
Clearfield	Clearfield	5,000
Columbia	Bloomsburg	5,000
Crawford	Meadville	5,000
Cumberland	Carlisle	5,000
Dauphin	Harrisburg	5,000
Delaware	Chester	5,000
Erie	Erie	5,000
Fayette	Uniontown	5,000
Franklin	Chambersburg	5,000
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	5,000
Indiana	Indiana	5,000
Lancaster	Lancaster	5,000
Lawrence	New Castle	5,000
Lebanon	Lebanon	5,000
Lehigh	Allentown	5,000
Luzerne	Wilkesbarre	5,000
Lycoming	Williamsport	5,000
Mercer	Mercer	5,000
Mifflin	Lewistown	5,000
Monroe	Stroudsburg	5,000
Montgomery	Norristown	5,000
Northampton	Easton	5,000
Northumberland	Sunbury	5,000
Perry	New Bloomfield	5,000
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	5,000
Pike	Milford	5,000
Schuylkill	Pottsville	5,000
Somerset	Somerset	5,000
Susquehanna	Montrose	5,000
Tioga	Wellsboro	5,000
Union	Lewisburg	5,000
Venango	Franklin	5,000
Warren	Warren	5,000
Washington	Washington	5,000
Wayne	Honesdale	5,000
Westmoreland	Greensburg	5,000
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	5,000
York	York	5,000

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Official List of the Members.

General Lemuel Todd, the Chairman of the late Republican State Convention, has appointed the following gentlemen to act as chairman and members of the State Central Committee, for the year 1868, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the recent Convention:

Hon. GEORGE A. GROW, Chairman.
Adams, Edward McPherson.
Allegheny, A. K. McClure, Thomas Ewing, John Watson, Chas. W. Batchelor.
Armstrong, D. L. Espy.
Beaver, John Kelly.
Bedford, Dr. Jacob Ritchey, C. D. Elliott.
Berks, Wm. Heiney.
Blair, Wm. Lloyd.
Bradford, Thomas Elwell.
Bucks, T. Morris Lovett.
Butler, W. W. Heckey.
Cambria, Wm. Kittell.
Cameron, Jerome B. Long.
Carbon, Daniel Kleckner.
Centre, Col. Thomas Fearon, S. Dorlington.
Chester, Dr. Wm. Darlington, H. Walter.
Clarion, Hon. Jos. Hepburn.
Clearfield, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.
Clinton, H. W. Harvey.
Columbia, Col. Wm. Jayne.
Crawford, A. H. Hutchinson.
Cumberland, C. P. Humrichouse.
Dauphin, Col. Henry A. Muhlenberg, George Bergner.
Delaware, Hon. Thos. Leiper, Jr., Hon. Joseph P. Hoskins.
Elk, Hon. John Gunnison.
Erie, Hon. Wm. Kelly.
Fayette, Hon. Thomas Counsell.
Franklin, Jeremiah Cook.
Fulton, Hon. Wm. Montgomery.
Greene, H. H. Wise.
Huntingdon, Hon. Geo. R. Johnston.
Indiana, Hon. Jas. Henderson.
Jefferson, Hon. Jos. Donnan.
Lancaster, Milton B. Eshleman and E. Billingfelt.
Lawrence, Jacob Haun.
Lebanon, Col. Wm. Rutherford.
Lehigh, James W. Fuller.
Luzerne, Lewis Martin.
Lycoming, Hon. Wm. Piatt.
McKean, S. C. Kennedy.
Mercer, J. W. Stokes.
Mifflin, Col. Wm. H. Yeiser.
Monroe, Wm. H. Kirkpatrick.
Montgomery, Franklin Bonsall.
Montour, Jno. Price Wetherill, H. C. Hoffman.
Northampton, Jas. S. Keyser, Jas. M. Porter.
Northumberland, Col. Samuel Bell.
Perry, Robert Gosling.
Philadelphia, A. K. Hutchins.
Pike, Hon. E. Booth.
Potter, Hon. H. Mayer.
Schuylkill, Hon. Jno. Ulrich.
Somerset, T. J. Hughes.
Sullivan, Hon. Wm. Chamberlain.
Susquehanna, H. H. Smith.
Tioga, Hon. Wm. Williams.
Union, Hon. Jno. Linn.
Venango, Jno. Connelly.
Warren, Hon. Wm. Hall.
Washington, Hon. Wm. McIlvaine.
Wayne, Hon. Wm. Hamlin.
Westmoreland, P. M. Osterlund.
Wyoming, Hon. Jno. Logan.
York, Hon. Wm. Cullum.
Philadelphia City, Captain Amaros Fuller, General Joseph W. Fuller.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 624 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, May 19, 1868. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman State Central Committee.

STATE POLITICS.

John H. Walker, of Erie, is a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Nineteenth District. Orange Noble, Esq., Mayor of Erie, is also spoken of for the nomination.

S. Newton Pettis, Esq., is the only candidate thus far in the field for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twentieth District. Mr. PETTIS' dangerous and illness forbids his being again a candidate.

R. E. Brown, Esq., editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature from that District.

The municipal election of Lancaster took place on Friday. Speaking of the result, the *Express* says: The city election yesterday resulted in a substantial Republican triumph. The result carried consternation into the camp of the Copperhead ring, for whose benefit the machine has been run for several years past. They have been in the control of the City Treasury, the Water Works and the Streets, for with a tie in Councils on joint ballot between the Republicans and Democrats, resulting the two independent Democrats of the ward with the latter, it is simply impossible for the Republican department of the municipal government should be run under the control of the old faction. The Republicans have thrown yesterday to demonstrate what they could do, and we think in loans wisdom from their opponents. We might have gained at least three more members of Council, but for the over confidence and foolishness of some of our friends.

Lead was elected in the Second ward, solely by a split in the Democratic ranks, and another in the Fourth ward, the Democratic candidates persistently remaining away from the poll. Nevertheless, a gain of eight members in the two wards and a gain of nearly two hundred on the aggregate vote of last year, is a good day's work, and is a good indication of what we can do this fall.

Gen. James S. Negley.

(From the Nashville, Tenn., Press and Times.)

We see that this distinguished officer and loyal soldier and citizen is mentioned as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, subject to the nomination of the Republican District Convention, in place of Hon. J. K. Moorhead, who declines reelection. It would be graceful in the party to give the nomination to such a candidate by acclamation, and we trust this will be done.

During a considerable portion of the war of the late rebellion General Negley was in this department, first as brigadier and then as major general. He had command of Nashville after Buell left it, and subsequently to head of Rosecrans' army corps, when Gen. Thomas (then Major General) with Generals Hurlbut, Granger, Palmer, Morgan and Anderson) and others, he held the severely fortified place against the assaults of Hood's forces, and by his skill and judgment compelled the latter to withdraw to the hearts of loyal men in Tennessee.

Negley was mostly ever in post command, or right in time of danger. He had command of Nashville when Hood's army, fresh and flushed with victory, was pressing on to the capital of the State

The Daily Commercial

TABLE TALK.

Across the Wabash and the Wire.

I pon the great question of accumulation, Mrs Honeywell, our hostess, favored us with this anecdote. She had advertised for a parlor-maid, and a young woman in deep mourning came to see about the place. Her account of herself was quite satisfactory, and it was arranged that her character should be written for, previous to her at once undertaking the situation. Wishing to say something kind of parting Mrs H. observed, "I am sorry to see by your black dress that you have been in trouble lately."

"O no ma'am, thank you, not at all," replied the young woman; "it's only for my late mistress. I have been particular fortunate in service, ma'am. My three last mistresses have all died while I was with them; so I get mourning given me every time."

Mrs Honeywell confessed she did not engage this young person, for fear she should be "particular fortunate" a fourth time.

Concerning riddles, as to what sort of people guess them one up to their manufacture, and how the article got submitted to the public, Mr Scandland Funnyboy could not be prevailed from inquiring. What is the opposite of a corner of horse? (A hornet, of course.) What bird is that whose number—singular or plural—is difficult to determine? (The cockatoo, I, the cock or two.) And, lastly. Why is a half loaf like Paradise? (Because it is a bright and shining place where there is no parting nor dying. On my Lord Derby being asked this question, he is said to have called: "There are no wags there.")

Immediately afterwards, when Mrs Honeywell's little girl came down to dessert with one of her white gloves burnt, with the remark: "It has gone at the thumb, mamma," the reply was: "So it seems, my dear."

"How it seems!" continued Funnyboy: "why, that will make a capital riddle."

On the question of whether it was better to live in Scotland or England, Mr Bitter Alien observed, that he thought Scotland was a most admirable place to die in, but inappropriate as a residence.

"Why, you lived there yourself, Alien, for three years," remarked Mr Maugh-ton angrily (the latter spoken of by the poet as "a queer person,") "and yet if did not kill you, as we are (unfortunately) well aware."

"Yes, sir; I was fortified—not killed," retorted Alien.

Mr Waghorn (when this unpresentiness had subsided) told an agreeable story of a Loch Fyne fisherman, whom some classical infidels of the neighborhood had entitled Charon.

"Why, do they call you Charon, Donald?" inquired a passenger.

"Weel, I suppose, because I hain's care on the boat, sir."

Mr Seale Hill, a member of the Alpine club, was describing the sublime appreciation of natural scenery, and the feeling of reliance awakened among the human soul when the mountains set less than twelve thousand feet.

"At the elevation," interrupted Alien, "it is profitable to you to acknowledge any higher power."

Mr Seale Hill (without noticing the sarcasm) then favored us with a charming anecdote. One of his climbing friends having nearly reached, took his breath, and called for the honeymoon, and also up his favorite mountain. Mr S. H. met the happy pair on the summit of a col, where the ascent was most difficult and dangerous. The lady, who had at home seconded nothing higher than Primrose Hill, was much amazed, and led to be gratified with her opportunity of fainting, so as not to witness the horrors of the passage. The bridegroom walked by her side, expectantly holding with her fears. He spoke in honeymoon language, but the response he got was very much that Mr. Seale Hill heard every word.

"You told me, Leonora, that you always fell happy—no matter where you were—as long as you were in my company. Then why are you not happy now?"

"But, Charles, I fell," replied she, sobbing pitifully; "but I never meant after the accident."

In answer to questions respecting the exquisite for monsieur tonsor, Mr Seale Hill informed us that exquisites were intended with Alpenstocks only, while the tonsorial art was reserved solely for those who had given good proof of their capabilities.

"Hence it is, I suppose," observed Mr Simon's Stuffer gravely, "that the tonsorial is sometimes called the climax, Gillett-ine."

"It never is, sir, that—on record," returned Mr Seale Hill, coldly, "that the Governor of Penitentiary and his Hospital Ilius subsidy to join upon an occasion a subject so momentous as the climax when it climbs."

Speaking of railway companies, Col Thornbomb, who has suffered grossly at the hands of divers boards of directors, expressed his conviction that all persons connected with the present railway grooming bodies ought to be taken out, into a public place, such as Trafalgar Square, and flogged. "See how rich they get, those fellows, while the shareholders are being bogged of. I have an institution in saying that all directors are rogues, and all contracts are lies."

"To call a contractor a lurch would perhaps be libelous," remarked Mr Simon's Stuffer, "but I tell you what you can call him, colonel, in which case he is to be liable—you can call him an engender."

Talking of the education question and our universal ignorance, our host observed, that as an instance of the latter, he was in the habit of the horticultural garden at Kensington, looking at the works of art illustrated there, in the expectation of finding the botanical names of the plants. Of Indian corn, for instance, the statistics of Indianola, he learned, is described in Terra Cotta.

"Or potatoes in Terra-Cotta," says one. "where is that grown?"

"I am sure I don't know," returned the other, "but I pity the poor girl, whatever it is."

Perhaps, after all, the best thing that we said this evening was an observation suggested by one of the colonel's wife suffers sadly from the gout, and had his poor foot first stuck on upon a chair while he sat at cards. "Well," said he, "I look up my fare by ignore (the remark in advance to be heard, "indication by a white plume") "a game hard to follow has a game leg."—Chamber's Journal.

SCIENCE.

Improvement in Marine Glass.—The changes of various kinds, which glass undergoes have recently been subjects of considerable discussion. Some varieties of glass cannot be perfectly cleaned, owing to its hygroscopic nature and the tendency of the silicious compound to decomposition. The pure white insoluble crystalline quartz of Fontainebleau sand is admirable for glass-making purposes, but it is very difficult and difficult to work. Taking advantage of the well-known fact that a mixture of the carbonates of potash and soda forms at a lower temperature than either soda alone, Prof. Gas substitutes such a mixture for the potash, and thereby obtains a glass as unalterable as the Bohemian variety, but much more fusible.

Cocoanut Ice.—Boil a pound of melting coconut into ice to digest for three hours a quarter of an ounce of sulfine, of the color desired, with two ounces and a half of alcohol; then to add a pint and a half of water, and heat the whole gently until all the alcohol is driven off, after which one ounce of gum arabic dissolved in eight ounces of water is added. The solution is allowed to stand until the impurities have settled, and it is then ready for use.

Cocoanut Ice Paste.—Packer's process for ornamenting paper with silky crystals is to mix the gum made by heating commercial starch to 212deg. Fahrenheit, known as British gum, with some parts of Epsom salts and of water, to which is added a small quantity of glycerine. After being brought to the boiling state the mixture is immediately strained. While yet warm it is spread with a camel's hair brush upon paper previously coated with a thin solution of glue or gelatine. The paper, on being dried, presents a beautiful crystalline surface. The size of the crystals may be varied by altering the strength of the solution, and by drying the paper more or less rapidly. Crystals of different tints may be made by mixing the solution with the aniline colors, and preparing the paper with the white of eggs instead of gelatine.

New Answer or Ideal sore Ten.—M. Pisc discribes two new silicon containing ions in thin ordinary porter, which are not acted upon by boiling acetic acid or by salt water, and may therefore be used for some kinds of ornaments. The first silicy contains 1 part of the acid to 2.5 parts of lead. It has a density of 4.04 and melts at cooling. Tuticonals. It is made by first melting the lead, and after skimming it, gradually adding the tin, by stirring it constantly with a wooden rod in the same time, the lead is prevented from settling to the bottom. The second silicy consists of 1 part of tin with 1.5 of lead. It is less malleable and more brittle than the first.

The Gnomic Spectrum.—Both English and French astronomers are making preparations for observing at the first an eclipse of the sun on the 18th of August next, which will be total for the space of three, nine, some nine seconds, in the Indian Red Sea Ocean, Hindostan, Southern Bay of Bengal, the Malayan Peninsula, and the Gulf of Siam. Lieutenn recommends that the French ships be placed on the eastern side of the Malayan peninsula for the observation of the spectrum. Some interesting questions regarding the "corona" and "red hands," it is hoped, will then be satisfactorily settled by means of the spectroscope.

Asteroid Astronomy.—On the 11th of February, M. Smolla of the Observatory at Marseilles, France, discovered a telescopic planet, which is the 86th of those now known, being situated between Mars and Jupiter. Three nights later it was observed by M. Leverg with the great meridian instrument at Paris.

Curing the Cattle Plague.—Chloride of copper is now extensively used in Germany against the cattle plague. The practice is to dissolve 1 grammes of crystallized chloride of copper in 1 kilogrammes of alcohol, and with this solution to wet a pad of cotton, which is then set on a plate and burned in the manner of a candle. The bulb of the animal being turned toward the plate so as to breathe the fumes. This operation is performed morning and evening, one pad is burned for every three head of cattle. The solution is also employed internally, with the addition of 10 grammes of chloroform for the above named quantity. A teaspoonful of this liquid is mixed with each animal's drink three times a day.

Explosions on Mountains.—The Philadelphia Journals contains a paper by Henri de Parville, describing some interesting phenomena observed by a party of tourists on the summit of Pic Farlay, a mountain composed of crystalline rocks, in the Cantal, at an elevation of over 10,000 feet. The party had just had their appetites sharpened by the discovery of some which covers the summit, and were engaged in eating their repast, when M. Pelagaud suddenly felt some violent shocking sensations of various parts of his body, which once assumed the character of a blow. At the same time a sound something like the vibrations of a tuning fork came from the rocks resting against the stones. There ensued scarcely in the least but gone to speaks. M. Saussure felt his hair and beard stand out, and a young Frenchman of the party declared that he could feel his mustache growing, and strong currents passing from the tips of his ears. The sensation of these phenomena was experienced by all present, and was evidently the result of electricity passing from the summit of the mountain. As they descended these phenomena diminished, and eventually ceased. The sky was cloudy, and the travelers were overtaken by a storm of hail and sleet before completing their descent.

Caused his Crop Out.

The following good joke is told of John M., a most inveterate wag, and one of the cleverest men in old Talbot. He was in the bureau office at Easton, last fall, looking over some old tax-books, when a negro of this county, who had some difficulty with his employer, entered and inquired of M. if he was "de boss." "Yes," said he, "I am the man." "Well, boss, I come to see you 'bout a item I had will de last I worked wid, Mr. B. You see, boss, I send him two weeks ago how much money and things I got in de store, and he told me $40. Well, las' week I goes to town and buy three or four dollars' wuf of things, and den he says I owe him $100; and when I told him dat can't be so, he says I owe him more. "What did he case you?" asked M. carefully, turning over the leaves of the tax-book. "Yes, boss, he cussed me twice." "Well," said M., hurriedly snatching up a pen and making some marks on the book, "I fine him $9 00 for that." "Look a-here, boss," said the negro eagerly, "dem dey have to pay for cracks 'em?" "Yes, $4 50 for every time they cuss you." "Den," said the colored individual, rising solemnly, and putting his hat carefully on the table, "dere God, boss, he done cuss his whole crop out, and I'se gwine home to collect my money." The negro made shell-road time back to his employer's, told the negroes of their good fortune, and the result was that every one of them went to Buster next day to know about this "cuss money." B. had some trouble in convincing the newly-made, enlightened voters that "cussing was not taxable.—South Carolina Paper.

Smoking and Drinking.

Purple, who had the very foolish belief that smoking leads directly to the worse habit of drinking, will do well to ponder this extract from a recent magazine article upon stimulants and narcotics, written by Dr George M. Beard:

"Indeed, I can but feel that the introduction of tobacco into our modern civilization has been nearly a great blessing, by checking the ravages of intemperance, and almost entirely preventing the habitual use of opium. The impression is quite prevalent, and has never been disputed, that smoking and chewing lead to drinking, but all observation shows that there is no necessary connection between these habits. There are many who lead utterly sensual lives, and who drink, smoke, and chew to excess, just as they indulge inordinately all their passions; but the majority of confirmed smokers and chewers are not moderate drinkers, or are teetotalers. The rule works both ways, and alcoholic cats are usually comparatively moderate in the use of tobacco. So in total abstinence comes third, and as in the temperance, but we all know that it not be quench thirst, but to stimulate, that man go to the wine-cup."

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OF

CARPETS.

WE HAVE IN STORE THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c., WHICH WE HAVE EVER OPENED, EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS OF THE BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTED AND SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PITTSBURGH MARKET; MANY OF THE PATTERNS ARE CONFINED TO OUR HOUSE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS CITY. WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT IMPORTATION WE ARE NOW ABLE TO OFFER EARLY THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS OF BRUSSELS FROM THE LOOM OF ALEXANDER SHAW, LISH LOOMS, AND AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALMOST EVERY HOUSEHOLDER. A SPECIALTY BUT LIMITED IN PORTION AND ENGLISH INGRAINS OF EXTRA QUALITY, AND IS RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY CHOICE AND DESIRABLE FOR CHAMBERS.

Our stock of Common all wool Carpets, purchased before the carpet weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish Carpets to the multitude at the lowest cash prices since the war. A good Carpet for 25 cents a yard.

N. B.—Those having parlors or drawing rooms to furnish are specially invited to examine the unusually large number of Patterns particularly adapted to that purpose, which we offer in Wilton and Tapestry Velvets and Brussels, at Low Prices.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Water Committee of the City of Pittsburgh, until 3 o'clock P. M.,

TUESDAY, MAY 12th,

FOR THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

AN ENGINE AND PUMP.

At the Lower Works, suited to present building, and of equal capacity as the Engine erected at the Works in 1867.

Proposals will also be received at same time for

FIVE BOILERS,

Each 32 inches by 26 feet, with two 16-inch Flues, Steam Dome, Steam Pipe, Steam and Mud Drums, &c., for

FOUR BOILERS,

All Upper Works, each 30 inches by 26 feet, two 15 inch Upper Works, Steam Dome, Steam Pipe, Steam and Mud Drums, &c., for

LAYING WATER PIPE.

Drawing the present season, on such connections as may be required from time to time as directed by the Committee.

Specifications of the proposed work, and specifications of the Machinery, can be examined at the Office of the Water Committee, in the Court House, where proposals will also be received.

The Water Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them necessary.

JOSEPH FRENCH,

Superintendent Water Works.

NOTICE TO

TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

The undersigned Appraisers, appointed by and in accordance with the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the compensation to be paid to Turnpike and Plank Road Companies, for the right of way over their roads, and for the bridges and buildings upon the same, incorporated upon leases, or held and owned by said companies in fee simple, or otherwise," approved the 19th day of April, A. D. 1858, and the supplement thereto, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1861, and the supplement thereto, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1863, and the supplement thereto, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1865, and the supplement thereto, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1867, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appraising the damages that may be sustained by each Turnpike and Plank Road Company, by reason of the exercise of the right of way over their roads, and the purchase of the buildings, and the several actually paid in by the Commonwealth.

The appraisement of damages now held by the Commonwealth, and the several actually paid in by the Commonwealth.

The appraisement of roadbeam owned by the companies, and the purchase of the bridges, &c., thereon, and the purchase of the bridges, &c., thereon, and the purchase of the bridges, &c., thereon

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